Christian Register.

AND WHY EVEN OF YOURSELVES JUDGE YE NOT WHAT IS RIGHT?——*Luke* xii, 57.

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POETRY.

THE VILLAGE CHURCH.

[SELECTED.]

Sweet home of peace! the ling'ring day
Still plays upon thy tarrets grey;
But silent now the voice of prayer
Which once uprose so sweetly there;
The cricket's fitful cry alone
Is mingled with the low wind's moan.
Sadly they seem to wail the fate,
That left thy altars desolate.

Sweet home of peace! how oft I've stood
Amid thy little solitude,
A truant boy stolen forth to get
The crane's bill and the violet,
And listen'd to the village hum
Which on the quiet air would come,
With the long echoing laugh and shout,
Sent shrilly from the urchin rout.

And oft at Autumn's balmy eve,
When the bright flowers began to leave
The faded grass, and gloriously
The harvest moon went up the sky;
From the far distant green-wood tree,
The kite's light notes of melody
Stole upwards to the holy ground,
As joyously the dance went round.

Here, when the sabbath day was done,
And ruddily the Summer sun
Shone o'er the little vale below,
Uprose the hymn so sweet, so slow,
The traveller in the distant glen
Paus'd on his way to catch again
The lingering notes, till parting day,
Threw its cold shadows o'er the way.

These days have pass'd, and mournfully
The chilling wind goes rustling by,
But finds not there those beauteous flowers
It sported with in happier hours;
And gentle forms, who lov'd to gaze
Upon their bloom in youthful days,
Like them have pass'd away and died,
And humbly sleep here side by side.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

RECEIVED TEXT OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

An account of the manner in which the *Received Text* of the New Testament has been *formed*, with an estimate of its *authenticity*.

The Greek Text of the New Testament, which is called the *Received Text*, "has been in use for above two hundred years. It has, during that period, been copied in all the common editions of the *New* Testament.

I propose, in this dissertation, to examine briefly the history of its formation: and to inquire how far it deserves the high respect which has been paid to it. It may be well to take the text as it first appeared in print, and trace it back to its various sources.

In 1624, some unknown editor published, at the press of the *Elzevirs*, in Leyden, a small edition of the Greek Testament. He made no use of manuscript authority, but followed, in the main, the text of *Robert Stephens*, according to his third edition published in 1550. From this he differed, however, in about *one hundred* places. In these he generally followed the readings of Theodore Beza, who varied from Stephens's third edition in nearly fifty instances. The Elzevirs edition, in some instances, also disagrees with both Stephens and Beza, but by what authority we are not informed. Pursuing our course upward, we come to Beza's edition of 1582. For his work he was furnished with many and valuable aids: since, besides the editions then in existence, he possessed a collection of various readings, taken from manuscripts of Henry Stephens, son of Robert, in his own hand-writing. He had, also, the two ancient manuscripts, called Cambridge and Clermont, besides the Syriac Version, and an Arabic Version of the Acts and 2 Epistles to the Corinthians. But we regret the ill use which he made of these means. For we perceive that he relied less on manuscript authority than his previous *theological* opinions. He differs, as we have said, from Robert Stephens's third edition, in but fifty places; and in many of these he has supplied emendations from the margin of Stephens, upon the weak authority of a *single* manuscript. From mere prejudice, he has approved, in his notes, of nearly one hundred and fifty readings, varying from Stephens, and considered as of equal authority about 600 more. The best support for these is either his own conjecture, or a corrupted copy, either of the Syriac or Latin Version. In a few cases, indeed, he relied on but one manuscript, or on the Complutensian edition alone. *Wetstein* charges Beza, not merely with suppressing a great number, and those the most important readings of his Cambridge and Clermont manuscripts, but with denying that he knew of their existence. Nor is this all; but he says, Beza firmly contends that Robert Stephens, who, in some places through carelessness, has quoted no various reading, found none in all his manuscripts. But although, for some reasons, we place little value on his fifty emendations of Stephens and his 150 approved readings, it is but just to make some allowance on account of the bigoted times in which he lived, when in religious matters the end was often thought to sanctify very doubtful and suspicious means.

The next editor in the inversion of time, is Robert Stephens. We shall pass over his first and second editions, as in the *third* he departed from them almost entirely. This edition appeared in 1550; it was prepared by help of Erasmus's last edition, the Complutensian, and fifteen manuscripts. Stephens has claimed great merit for diligence and care in collating his Greek manuscripts a second and even a third time, to prepare the text of this edition. He goes so far as to say, that he did not admit into it a single *letter* which was not approved by the larger and better part of his manuscripts. Yet says *Griesbach*, this is all most vain and false. Every man may see for himself, that he had almost no regard for his codices, that he examined neither the age, importance, agreement, or even the number of his authorities; but embraced, in almost every instance, as it were, by a blind impulse, whatever *Erasmus* presented. Nay, he has often followed in the steps of Erasmus against the value and authority of *all his manuscripts*. He contradicts his own professions in the margin of his text, where, in more than a hundred places, he has quoted *all* his authorities for readings different from that which he has given in the text. If we may believe *Wetstein*, who quotes the assertion from *Mill*, the third edition of Stephens and fifth of Erasmus differ hardly twenty times throughout the Gospels, the Acts and Epistles, (see p. 5). Griesbach speaks with great warmth on this point, when he says, that he has never read any thing written by Stephens or his admirers, which can excuse his servile obedience to *Erasmus*, in preference to the authority of his manuscripts; among which Stephens declares there were some almost entitled to adoration, from their marks of antiquity. (In the Apocalypse, indeed, Stephens often prefers the *Complutensian* to the Erasmean reading, although on what grounds we cannot determine.)

We shall be persuaded that Stephens has done but little in aid of the Greek Testament, when we further consider that he was entirely destitute of ancient Versions in his work, if we except one late edition of the Vulgate which he used. That, in forming his text, he never resorted for assistance to the Greek or Latin Fathers. That although he consulted fifteen manuscripts, yet these, in general, embraced not the whole New Testament, but only select portions of it. We are to recollect also, that he gives us no notice whence he drew these positions, but passed over the fact in silence. Farther, these manuscripts were not collated by Robert Stephens himself, but by his son Henry, a boy of eighteen years, as Henry himself, and Beza, both testify. These various readings which Henry introduced into the *margin* of Robert's edition, having had some little effect on later editions, it may be well to inquire what credit is due to them. We find, as we should expect from this youthful collater, marks of negligence, inexperience in criticism, and errors abounding in these notes. Not only have the numerical letters, by which manuscripts are distinguished from each other, been carelessly changed, and thus readings attributed to one manuscript, which belonged in fact to another, and critical marks being placed without care, various readings have been falsely represented; but numberless readings of Stephens's manuscripts, and those of a remarkable kind, have been evidently omitted. Compare the *Complutensian* edition, for instance, with the text of Stephens, and you find that of 1300 various readings in the former, more than *seven hundred* were wholly omitted by the latter, and of those which were quoted, no less than one *twelfth* part were quoted falsely. Considering these truths, and the great merit which the editor claimed for accuracy, we must believe that he aimed at display, more than to promote the cause of biblical criticism.

SELECTIONS.

MRS. SHERWOOD'S WRITINGS.

The Monthly Repository for March contains a Review of Mrs. Sherwood's "Lady of the Manor." We furnish the following extracts from this review, partly to inform our readers in what estimation Mrs. Sherwood's writings are held, and partly on account of the excellent instruction conveyed in the illustration of which the last part of this extract is composed.

"Mrs. Sherwood writes religious tales and tracts with astonishing rapidity and great success. In the course of about ten or twelve years she has published at one press alone upwards of fifty different works; she has been Editor of a Magazine, called Mrs. Sherwood's Magazine; besides employing her pen for Tract Societies. Out of the number of her tales for children, some have had a large circulation in India, where she resided for several years; some have been translated into French; all have reached third and fourth, many eleventh and twelfth, and one or two twentieth and twenty-third editions! A writer who has commanded so large a share of public attention, must be worthy of some notice: and when it is taken into the account that there is not a single tale or tract of Mrs. Sherwood's which does not contain an assertion, more or less strong, of the vital importance of belief in certain peculiar doctrines, and, moreover, that children and uneducated persons are the chief readers for whom most of her publications are intended, it is clear that she has long possessed large opportunities of doing both good and harm, and that all Christians are interested in knowing how she has used them."

"Mrs. Sherwood's Tales for young people have served an important purpose in connecting pleasurable ideas with religious subjects, and, on that account, their wide circulation is, on the whole, beneficial. Her stories on the Church Catechism (a closely printed 5*s.* volume, which has now entered the 12th edition) have, in the hands of teachers of charity-schools, not to mention parents, been the means of making that part of the "National" instruction interesting, and of communicating some ideas which it is probable never would have been formed in the mind of a child, had the Catechism been left to do its work alone. This, however, is equivocal praise. 'The Lady of the Manor' is an attempt of the same kind for the benefit of the middle and higher ranks of young females; and, widely as we differ from Mrs. Sherwood in her doctrinal expositions, as well as in her sentiments on various subjects connected with practice, both the attempt and the manner of its execution are deserving of no small praise. There are few (be their religious sentiments what they may) who do not feel pleasure in the reflection that there is a strong party in the National Church which goes beyond a feeling of attachment to creeds and formularies, merely because they are established; which labours diligently, according to its light, to point out the connexion between faith and practice, thinks lightly of the outward profession, unless the heart and spirit be profoundly impressed, and strives at least to make its members conversant with all the reasons it has to give for the hope that is in them. It is a great point to have got so far as this; and may we not venture to say, that real Christians of all denominations, if they allow themselves time to think, will uniformly recognize here the earnest of better things?"

"Before we enter more particularly upon the volumes before us, it is but justice to mention one valuable characteristic of Mrs. Sherwood's writings—the fearless severity with which she animadverts on the practical errors of the party to which she belongs. Nothing can be more obvious than that it is not her desire to exalt a party by vindicating or concealing its weaknesses; but to make young people religious, according to her conscientious notions of religion. Her quick eye discerns the increasing influence of worldly motives, and she spares no pains to get rid of all that is defective in the principle or practice of obedience. The deceitfulness of sympathy, the proneness of the mind to prefer noisy efforts to do good, to the slow process of self-subjection and submission to domestic and homely difficulties; the love of human praise, the willingness to give it—the danger of mere irritation without deep conviction,—these, and the minor foibles of spiritual gossip, exaggerated expressions, &c., are all duly, sensibly animadverted upon.

"There is a great deal of shrewdness, and occasionally considerable talent, displayed in her works; but her spirit of severity would tell much against her with young people who have been brought up according to modern ideas. She evidently wishes to bring back the days of Richardsonian authority and formality; she is too violently opposed to the manners and spirit of the times. Had she gone only half as far as she does, she would have a better chance. But to a certain extent she is perfectly right. Modern education is, as far as respects the discipline of forms, too lax; and in this concession we are strengthened by the authority of one whose kind and benevolent spirit is as far removed from the desire to make the duties of filial obedience galling and oppressive, as is his deportment from the uncourteous manner which he reprobates. (Dr. Carpenter—Principles of Education, pp. 195—197.) Mrs. Sherwood is herself, we understand, the mother of a large family; and cannot, therefore, be addressed as a theorist in education; but her manner of imparting religious instruction would, it must be confessed, appear little likely to effect the desired purpose. The doctrine of the Trinity is with her the beginning and the end. It is the prime, grand truth apparently upon which all the rest hangs. Instead of beginning, like most orthodox teachers, at what may be considered as of personal application, namely, the propensity to evil or corruption of human nature, she mostly pre-supposes the fact of the self-devotion and sacrifice of the Deity, and then proceeds to inquire how or why this was necessary. This is the basis of all her doctrinal instruction. Is a sinner to be converted?"—

'That striking peculiarity of the Godhead which is revealed in Scripture, namely, the Trinity in Unity, is pointed out as the means and motive of his conversion. The word of God,' Mrs. Sherwood contines, 'shews the believer how God the Father, who foresaw the fall of man before the foundation of the world, (brought about by the malice of Satan,) provided for him a Saviour, who should have power to overcome his spritual foes, and to present him before the bar of Divine justice, clothed in unblemished and spotless righteousness. It points out also how God the Son, the second person in the Godhead, coequal and coeternal with the Father, undertook to become the Saviour of mankind, and to endure the utmost weight of the Divine anger against sin, in order that he might bring the sinner to glory; and, finally, it shews the nature and offices of the Holy Spirit, the third person of the ever-blessed Trinity, by whom the redeemed are convinced of sin, and taught their need of a Saviour, having their dead souls regenerated and quickened by his infinite power.'—I. 65, 66.

"But this is nothing to the 'scriptural' instruction given to a young child by its mother:"

'At one time, she would point out to him the first appearance in Scripture of the second person of the Holy Trinity, under the type of light, which, at the command of the Creator, poured itself upon the dark face of the earth; and then she shewed him how this light was embodied, on the fourth day of the creation, in the substance of the sun, that heavenly luminary thus becoming the image of God incarnate, who in the fifth millennial was revealed to man in human flesh in the person of Christ. Hence she led him to trace this emblem through Scripture in all its various bearings, until she brought him to the completion of all things, when the man Christ, having finished his office, and delivered up all things to the Father, it shall be said, 'The city hath no need of the sun to shine in it: for the glory of God did lighten it, and the Lamb is the light thereof.' (Rev. xxi. 23.)—IV. 10.'

"There are doctrines, abstractedly solemn, interesting and impressive,—doctrines which it requires no learning to explain, no subtlety to apply, no human skill to modify. There are simple, gentle, wholesome teachings in the scriptures, which ignorance on other subjects, and moderate capacity even on these, cannot widely abuse. There is the example of Jesus, who communicated knowledge to his followers but 'as they were able to bear it,' and yet there are teachers who make a point of commencing with darkness and mystery. Incomprehensible and unscriptural as the passages we have quoted from Mrs. Sherwood appear to be, our readers must remember that *they* are selected from a work containing much that is good and calculated to impress—but were it not for this, what would become of the pupil? Where would be his religion if these and the other doctrines of Calvinism were less enlivened by passages of practical worth? Where would be his morality, if he were left to deduce it from what Mrs. Sherwood thinks the all-important points? If no practical impression be made, in connexion with these points, positive harm would be the more probable result; not that harm only which may accrue from the reception of an unscriptural creed, but the deeper evil of a hardened and disgusted mind.

"After these very general observations on Mrs. Sherwood's writings, we proceed to give some account of the 'Lady of the Manor.' 'The Lady,' then, is an inhabitant of the manor-house in a country village, and, being well known to devote much of her time and thoughts to religious studies, is requested by the clergyman of the parish to undertake the preparation of some of the most respectable young females in the place for confirmation: this charge, after some modest doubts, she accepts; and, accordingly, the young people are assembled at her house. After some preparatory observations and inquiries as to the state of their minds, in the prospect of ratifying the baptismal vow, the Lady relates a story, designed to exemplify the necessity of early preparation for death, and concludes with some passages from Richard Baxter, not at all judiciously selected, and prayer. The succeeding conversations, as far as Mrs. Sherwood has proceeded, (for she is not yet half through the task she proposes to herself,) are on the different clauses of the Catechism, including the Ten Commandments.

"The last-mentioned portion of her work is much the best; she has often powerfully enforced the claims of the Deity to man's obedience, and disclosed the fallacy of his evasions. None of these stories, however, are without passages of a very objectionable nature. The quaintness and formality of the style are occasionally very annoying, and the artificial language put into the mouths of the young ladies and gentlemen who are her pattern characters, is equally so. The best story, on the whole, perhaps, is that of Anna Williams, which is a very close, practical application of the Third Commandment to the cases of a multitude of religious professors of our day.

"The extent to which the name of God may be 'taken in vain,' by an affectation of feelings never experienced, by mere giving into the slang of a party, is extremely well shewn. The danger, also, of deserting homely duties for such as more noisy and fashionable, is pointed out, and several characters are sketched with a very clever hand. As a specimen, may be selected a scene, in which the heroine, a quiet country girl, is introduced into an evening party of religious professors."

'Mrs. Humphreys, addressing herself to Miss Parker, inquired if they were not to have the pleasure of their dear minister's company that afternoon?

'Miss Parker answered, that he had certainly promised to come; but he had begged her not to wait tea for him, as his time was never at his own command.

'Several persons now echoed Mrs. Humphreys' voice, who had just expressed her fears that their beloved pastor would ruin his constitution by his labors; adding, that no man could, uninjured, long support such a round of duties, or answer such constant calls upon his time.

'Many voices were instantly raised in admiration and pity of this excellent man, whom all represented as wasting away, in addition to his labors, mental and bodily, the severest persecutions which the enemies of religion could inflict. And so touching were the outlines which these good people drew of their beloved minister, that Anna, whose imagination had been very busily, and very injudiciously, at work the whole of the day, had just finished a picture in her own fancy of this respectable pastor, in which she had blended together such symptoms of suffering and Christian resignation, as one should naturally expect to discover in a portrait of David Brainerd, or the venerable Swartz, when a loud rap at the street door was the immediate forerunner of a brisk step in the hall, which speedily brought into the room a well-looking, ruddy, boyish-faced young man, in a genteel clerical dress.

'The joy expressed by the greater part of the company at the appearance of this young pastor, brought up some old-fashioned blushes into Anna's face, particularly as some of the ladies, who had expressed so much delight, were quite as young as herself, and therefore could not claim the privilege of years for their freedom of manner.

'In the meantime, Mr. Burton, (for such was the name of the young clergyman in question,) politely refusing several chairs offered to him in different parts of the room, stepped up to Miss Parker and Mrs. Humphreys, who were sitting near together; and having paid the usual compliments, was going to sit down quietly, when Mrs. Humphreys called him to account for being so late.

'To which he made answer, that his time was not at his command; and that his calls were so numerous that he hardly knew in what way to answer the one half of them; but that he could not deny himself the pleasure of joining the present party, 'although,' added he in a whisper to Mrs. Humphreys, 'I shall be obliged to sit up half the night in consequence.'

'Mrs. Humphreys immediately repeated his whisper aloud to Miss Parker; adding, that she hoped Miss Parker was sensible of the favor done her party by Mr. Burton's present appearance among them. And then, without waiting for the young lady's answer, she proceeded gravely to caution the young clergyman against over exertion in the way of duty, telling him how many persons had ruined their health in order to embrace a larger field of usefulness, and beseeching him particularly not to deprive himself of his rest at night.

'She spoke so largely on these subjects, that Anna, who had been kept in a state of amazement all the day, could not help looking up again to the young gentleman's face, to see if she could observe there any symptoms of fatigue or lassitude; but the placid and blooming appearance of the supposed sufferer, and the liveliness of his eye, induced her to suppose, that his labors and trials, like her own, had only existed in Mrs. Humphreys' imagination, and that the young man had not more to do than what conduced to his health and the promotion of his robust appearance. She was soon, however, disturbed from her quiet reflections on this subject, by Mrs. Humphreys' requesting that she might have the pleasure of introducing their dear minister to Miss Williams; adding, that Mr. Burton was fully acquainted with her piety, her filial affection, and all the trials to which she had been called, as well as the wonderful manner in which she had been supported through them.

'Anna had no time to recover from the confusion into which she was thrown by this sudden address, before she found it necessary to answer the bows and fine speeches of the young clergyman, who, upon being thus called upon by Mrs. Humphreys, thought it incumbent on him to say something civil to the young stranger, particularly as her appearance was agreeable, modest and unaffected, and such as is generally looked on with respect, if not with admiration.

'The tea-table being arranged, and Miss Parker placed at it, with several of her young friends to assist her, Mr. Burton was making his escape towards it, when Mrs. Humphreys, addressing him again, said, 'that she had another subject of complaint against him, and that she must call upon him, in the name of all the company present, to defend himself. This heavy charge,' said Mrs. Humphreys, 'is, that you left us last Sunday and placed a stranger in your pulpit. Now,' added she, 'we all protest against a repetition of this offence.'

''Indeed we do,' repeated many voices.

''We shall be very angry if you make such an arrangement again, without having just cause,' said Mrs. Humphreys.

''But,' said Mr. Burton, 'the gentleman who took my place is one of the first preachers in the county!'

''First or last,' said Mrs. Humphreys, 'we will decidedly not allow of any exchanges of the kind; so beware of a second offence.'

''But,' said a young lady, who had risen from her chair at the other end of the room, on the first opening of this cause, and walked up quite close to Mr. Burton, 'I am come to enter my protest against all monopolies. Are not we poor starving creatures, who live at the other end of the town, and go to a church where the old curate preaches us all to sleep—are we quite to be shut out from all that is good and animating? Mind not what they say, Mr. Burton,' added she, putting her hand upon his arm, 'but come to us whenever you can get any one to fill your pulpit.'—III. 140.

Love humility in all its instances, practice it in all its parts, for it is the noblest state of the soul of man; it will set your heart and affections right towards God, and fill you with every temper that is tender and affectionate towards men.

CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1827.

PRESBYTERIANS. The Presbytery of South-Carolina is in the western part of the State, and embraces about one-third of the territory and population of the State.—It consists of thirty-five churches, but has only *twelve* ministers. No single congregation enjoys the undivided labors of a clergyman. The settled clergymen divide their labors among different congregations, that none may be wholly destitute. A gentleman in South-Carolina writes, that *twelve* societies are at this time wholly destitute.—Many of the destitute societies are able and willing to support a minister if they could obtain one. We are told that three of the oldest and once most flourishing societies in the Presbytery "are now sinking to decay without a Pastor."

We suppose it should not be understood that there are no other than Presbyterian churches in that part of South-Carolina.—The Methodists, whose zeal and untiring perseverance are well known, are in every other part of the land. We presume they are there; and that, though Presbyterianism may be ebbing, the cause of practical religion may not be. Such accounts, though probably well intended, are liable to deceive the community in relation to the real state of religious affairs.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church met at Philadelphia on the last week in May. Among other business they determined that the Western Theological Seminary should be located at Alleghanytown, near Pittsburg.

A complaint was made to the Assembly of the conduct of the Second Church in Philadelphia, in proceeding to the ordination of elders who had been elected by the church members only, without the vote of the congregation being asked. This proceeding was approved by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, and their decision was affirmed by the General Assembly, who, at the same time, acknowledged the right of each congregation to elect their pastor in the mode most approved and in use among them; and recommended that, whenever any doubt or difficulty was likely to arise, the congregation be immediately assembled to determine on the future mode of electing a minister.

We are told that a large majority of the Presbyteries have voted *against* the striking out the article in the Confession of Faith, which *forbids the marriage of a deceased wife's sister.*

At the late meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, at Philadelphia, an account was presented of the state of religion within the limits of the Presbyterian Church. After noticing, with suitable expressions of regret, the various immoralities that abound, the Assembly proceeds to speak of other evils in the following manner:

"Within the bounds of some of our Presbyteries, we hear of the industrious efforts of heretical teachers to propagate their pernicious tenets. The progress of evangelical truth is awakening the enmity and putting in array the forces of the Prince of Darkness. The church needs only be told of these signs of the times, to perceive the obligations which they impose, and the demands which they make upon her intellectual and moral resources. The day of spiritual conflict is approaching, and it becomes the church to stand ready to sustain her acquired glory, and to hold fast and defend the standard of the cross."

In the account given of the revivals within the borders of the Presbyterian Church, the great Oneida revival is alluded to in the following manner.

"In Oneida, 1300 are reported to have joined the church, and in the Presbyteries of Oneida and Ogdensburg, *some thousands* are enumerated as the hopeful subjects of converting grace."

This is the revival, in reference to which the late letters of Dr. Beecher and Mr. Nettleton were written, and in which they speak of the dreadful evils which have been brought upon the churches in consequence.

Why does the General Assembly name the revival in Oneida county, as one of the tokens of divine goodness, whilst Dr. Beecher and Mr. Nettleton speak of it as an affair into which the influence of the great Adversary has largely entered?

SANDWICH ISLANDERS. The success of foreign missions, established by societies in this country, has, thus far, generally been very inconsiderable, excepting in regard to their influence on the rising generation, and in preparing the way for the translation and circulation of the scriptures.

The mission to the Sandwich Islands must however be named as an exception to this remark. Interesting intelligence has lately been received in this city, in a letter from one of the missionaries at Owhyhee, to the Rev. Rufus Anderson, of this city.

The writer speaks of having preached in a cocoa-nut grove to more than 10,000 attentive hearers at once.

Great exertions are making by the chiefs of the Leeward Islands, for the propagation of Christianity among their subjects. A great hindrance to which they are subjected in their efforts, is the irregular and corrupting conduct of the seamen on board the vessels which visit the Islands.

"There was never, perhaps, a time, [says the writer,] when the prospect of complete success to our enterprise was greater than at present. Could you but witness, for one day, the order, the attention, the anxious, eager look, and observe the tear which starts in the eye of the tawny, sun-burnt savage, and the countenance of hope and joy as he casts his eye upward to heaven, upon hearing the terms of pardoning mercy proclaimed to him, your heart would leap for joy; and you would give God thanks for having ever put it into the hearts of any to come over the wide waste of water which divides us, to preach salvation to this people, who have long been sitting in darkness and the shadow of death."

DEPRAVITY. A man from the south, by the name of Weems, who resided some time at Andover, (but who, as we understand, was not connected with the Theological Institution,) has lately taken residence at the Exchange in this city. He pretended to have been licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, and has been invited by several clergymen in this vicinity to preach in their pulpits. The same man was last week apprehended and committed to prison on the charge of purloining certain articles from an English Goods shop in this city, which articles were found in the possession of women of ill fame. On examining his trunks they were found to contain, among other things, a great coat, lost by a member of the legislature, last winter, and also several valuable books belonging to the Salem Athenæum, where he had visited.

The Massachusetts Journal gives the following account of his examination before the Police Court, at 8 o'clock on Monday morning last.

"George F. Weems was brought into Court on Monday morning for further examination. The first complaint charged him with having purloined from Mr. Felt (a member of the House of Representatives) a camblet cloak, of the value of thirty-eight dollars. The second offence set forth, in substance, that he had purloined sundry articles of dry goods from the store of Mr. Warren, Washington street—to each of which he plead guilty. For the first offence he was ordered to recognize in the sum of two hundred dollars—and for the latter in the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, to take his trial at the present term of the Municipal Court. The witnesses are severally recognized to appear forthwith before the grand jury now sitting. Notwithstanding the early hour of the examination, the police office and avenues were crowded to excess—evincing the strong excitement which exists in relation to this individual. The Grand Jury of this county have found two bills against Mr. Weems, the pseudo clergyman, for larceny."

It appears by the following article, which was published in the Boston Recorder and Telegraph, of March 2, that suspicions have for some time existed that he was a hypocrite and imposter.

"At a meeting of the *Suffolk Association of Ministers*, it having been stated that there was then in this city a young man, named GEORGE F. WEEMS, who professed to be a licentiate of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, and in consequence of such profession had preached in several pulpits in Boston and vicinity; but there was reason to apprehend that he had not been regularly licensed. The subscribers were appointed a committee to inquire into the case, and take such measures in relation to it, in behalf of the association, as they should find expedient. The committee have attended to the unpleasant duty assigned them, and have ascertained, from official sources, that Mr. Weems is not a licentiate of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, nor is there any evidence that he has been licensed to preach the gospel, by any ecclesiastical body. These facts the committee deem it their duty to publish, for the information of ministers and churches.

WILLIAM JENKS,
LYMAN BEECHER,
B. B. WISNER,
SAMUEL GREEN.

Boston, February 28, 1827.

Mr. Weems was professedly of the class of Christians called orthodox. Though a hypocrite, who is really of no sect, may pretend to be of any sect without greatly disgracing it, yet it is a question worthy of consideration, whether the false test of goodness which is established among othodox Christians—the belief, or pretended belief, of a particular set of religious doctrines—does not, from the ease with which it is counterfeited, often operate as a lure and temptation to the knavish and hypocritical, to palm themselves on the public for what they are not; thus bringing wounds and disgrace upon a cause which could not have been thus injured had the test of goodness, or the passport to our confidence been, what it always ought to be, and what the scriptures have made it,—*practical goodness*, and practical goodness *only*.

Some would-be-wise men and pretended moralists contend that our original nature is defiled by an innate depravity, and that lying is the natural choice of the mind. To this doctrine we could never subscribe. We can only marvel at the strange infatuation, the blind devotion to system, which could suggest or defend a doctrine that can be received only as a gross libel on the character of the Author of nature, the just and merciful Father of all. Hear the opinion of the great metaphysician and moralist of Scotland.

"Truth is always uppermost, being the natural issue of the mind: it requires no art nor training, no inducement nor temptation, but only that we yield to natural impulse.—Lying, on the contrary, is doing violence to our nature; and is never practised, even by the worst of men, without some temptation. Speaking truth is like using our natural food, which we would do from appetite although it answered no end: lying is like taking physic, which is nauseous to the taste, and which no man takes but for some end which he cannot otherwise attain.—*Dr. Reid's inquiry into the human mind.*

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES. We are requested to give notice, that the Sunday Evening Lecture will, from this time, be omitted, during the warm weather.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

ORDINATION AT NORTH-BRIDGEWATER.

On Wednesday, June 6, Mr. John Goldsbury was ordained over the Second Congregational Church and Society in North Bridgewater. The officiating clergy were Mr. Storer, of Walpole, who made the Introductory Prayer and read portions of scripture; Mr. Hamilton, of Taunton, who preached; Dr. Reed, of West Bridgewater, the Ordaining Prayer; Dr. Porter, of Roxbury, the Charge; Mr. Gannett, of Boston, the Right Hand of Fellowship; Mr. Pierpont, the Address to the people; and Dr. Edes, of Providence, the Concluding Prayer. The interest felt in the occasion, and the pleasantness of the day, caused the house to be thronged. Mr. Hamilton delivered an appropriate and sensible Sermon from John xviii. 37. "To this end was I born, and for this end came I into the world, that I should bear witness to the truth." He proposed a consideration of the encouragements and difficulties of the Christian minister, but the extent of the subject compelled him to notice only a few topics. On these his remarks were judicious and interesting. He dwelt at some length on the simplicity of the truth, which the Christian teacher is required to inculcate, and showed, from the language of the prophets, of Christ, and of his apostles, that the revelation committed to him was plain and intelligible,—"easy to be understood." Another encouraging circumstance is the knowledge which the minister may obtain of the best manner of inculcating truth. He can have no doubt respecting this, for he has a model in the teaching of Christ, who was distinguished by the simplicity of his manner, his faithfulness, and self-devotion. On these points, Mr. Hamilton spoke with pertinency and effect. He more briefly noticed, among the difficulties of the Christian ministry, the indifference to truth prevalent in the world, the prejudices of opinion that hinder the reception of truth, and the disposition among men to mystify and obscure the plainest principles. The charge, by Dr. Porter, was heard with peculiar interest, from his filial allusion to one, under whose ministry many of this Society had formerly sat. The music, by a large choir, was executed with spirit, but was liable to an objection, which we notice only that we may give a hint to others. It was too *energetic*—too loud for the house, and not sufficiently restrained by delicate taste. This society have thus obtained the end for which they have labored with perseverance, and suffered with patience, a settled ministry accordant with their own views and feelings. They see their efforts crowned with success, and will, we trust, increase in love and good works, and in the experience of that joy, which is the fruit of the Spirit.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

MR EDITOR,—Self-denial is a most rigid virtue, and is rarely possessed in an eminent degree. To attain it in a tolerable degree requires the aid of strong convictions of duty, firmness of resolution, and steadiness of purpose; besides a continual warfare with our ever-varying propensities and inclinations. On this account it rarely discovers itself, even among persons distinguished for many of its kindred virtues. Whilst other excellencies of character allure by their own loveliness, complete self-denial arrays itself with a stern and forbidding aspect against our darling conceptions of happiness. So difficult indeed has the attainment of it been considered, that it has become a well settled adage, "that he who conquers himself, achieves the greatest possible victory;" a victory even more glorious than that of the laurel-crowned chieftain at the head of a triumphant army. The reason is, because the one is stimulated by selfish ambition and worldly applause, and has a reward, glorious enough in the world's eye to invite to the enterprise; whilst the other has to contend with himself, his own passions strengthened by the seductions of society, and with the very principles which operate to gain the honors of the world, so enchanting, and yet so illusive. One of the chief causes that act against the attainment of this virtue, is the influence excited by *popular opinion*. Every person, in a greater or less degree, has to yield tribute to its power, and wear the shackles imposed by its unrelenting mandates. In ten thousand varying shapes this influence exerts itself in controlling the daily history of our life and conduct. It is a wide-spreading, irresistible whirlpool, which draws every thing into its vortex. Man too is a creature of imitation. He suffers himself to be led on imperceptibly into the same course of habits and conduct with those about him, little suspecting, what frequently is the case, that vices are fast gaining dominion over him. One will not attempt the practice of self-denial, until he is satisfied of the necessity of attempting it; and this will not happen until the very habits he sees the necessity of correcting have grown strong by indulgence; even so strong as to require a discipline, to which few can readily submit.

It is difficult to determine as to the full effect of this virtue on the character, so seldom do we see it practically displayed, except we introduce the example of him who said, "I must be about my Father's business." "My meat and drink is to do the will of him that sent me, and to finish his work." "I have a baptism to be baptized with, and how am I straitened till it be accomplished."

We may well conclude that the possession of this virtue enables one to command himself; to direct his mental and physical force with full and complete effect—to accomplish the business of life under all circumstances with a uniformity, ease and satisfaction, that cannot be experienced without it.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

MR. EDITOR—What should we conclude, from the following extract from Dr. Doddridge, were the writer's views respecting the person of Jesus Christ?

"On his (Jesus) being baptized, he was anointed with a wonderful effusion of the Spirit, poured down upon him by a visible symbol; and the efficacy of this sacred agent, continually residing in him, was apparent throughout the whole course of his ministry, not only in the unspotted sanctity of his life, but also in a multitude of various works of wonder and mercy which he miraculously wrought, &c." Are not his holy character and his miraculous power here distinctly attributed to the effusion of the Spirit poured on him at his baptism, and not to his supreme and independent divinity? And, however inconsistent this may be with other parts of the Doctor's writings, is it not in perfect harmony with all that Jesus taught in relation to this subject?

And, besides, it is pertinent to ask, if Jesus possessed originally, or before his baptism, divine power, how could it be necessary for him to receive this effusion of the Spirit? If he was God before, how *could* any new power be communicated to him then, or at any other time? But, if no more is meant by the divinity of Christ, than that *God gave his Spirit to him without measure*—or that *the Father loveth the Son, and showeth him all things that himself doeth*—or that, *as the Father hath life in himself, so he hath given to the Son to have life in himself*, and hath *given him all power in heaven and on the earth*,—can Unitarians be justly accused of rejecting the doctrine? And is not this all that many *nominal* Trinitarians do mean when they employ this phrase? Q.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

MR EDITOR,—The traveller cannot but have remarked the beautiful white cottage, standing near the foot of that lofty hill which separates two delightful villages from each other in the western part of our State. One morning, after a two hours' ride, I reached the hill, and resolved upon making the cottage a resting place, and if possible to procure a bowl of milk for my breakfast. As I drew near I was surprised to find—for the sun was but just rising—a horse fastened by the gate—evidently, from the saddle-bags he bore, the property of some village physician. The cottage door opened as I approached it, and I heard an anxious voice asking the physician, as he passed out, "but do you think, sir, he will not live through the day?"—'There's a bare chance—certainly not longer,' was his stern reply; at which an interesting little girl, who had made the inquiry, burst into tears.

I never intrude upon sorrow—and instead of entering, I withdrew with the physician. 'Sir,' said I, 'is any one sick?' My dress drew the Doctor's attention, and looking at me thoughtfully, he at last answered, "Yes sir—Mr. Gilman is drawing near his end,—and, poor man, they say he's a Unitarian.—That may be a good faith to live by—but I don't see how any one can die in it:—if you are a clergyman, do go in and see him." And bidding me good morning, he was soon out of sight.

My black clothes had belied me. Though not a clergyman, I've resolved to enter the dwelling of the dying man, and, whatever might be his faith, to see him in his last hours. The little girl had recovered somewhat from her burst of grief, and, on seeing me, was the first to speak. "Are you a Doctor, sir?" 'Perhaps I may prove one, if admitted to the sick chamber,' said I.—"Well, sir, then you shall see father—will you walk in?" I followed the little girl into the cottage.

The interior of the house discovered that sickness, with its attendant troubles, had long been inmates there; and in meditating on the scene before me, I entirely forgot the object which first led me to the place. My young conducter left me in the parlor, and went softly up to her father's chamber. A female domestic entered during her absence, from whom I gained some knowledge of the family. It consisted only of herself, the sick man, his daughter, and a young servant-boy; and with the physician, these had been the sick man's only attendants during a wasting illness of four months.—Such was the information I had received, when the little girl returned.

"I am glad I called the Doctor so early," said she, with her countenance somewhat brighter—"father feels better; and I am sure he would be still better if you would walk up and see him:—but, sir, do tread lightly." Following the little girl's direction to the letter, I entered his chamber.

I saw at once, by his sunken eye and pale countenance, that death had set his seal on him, as the Doctor had so roughly declared, when he left the house. I was now in a scene where great and impressive moral lessons are taught. "I am glad to see you, though a stranger," said the sick man, coughing. "My daughter, there—," but he could not go on. His utterance was stopped. His daughter, acquainted with his wants, and ready to supply them, beckoned me to aid her in raising him up. This helped, though it did not stop his cough. In a few minutes it subsided; but left the poor sufferer almost exhausted. "Let me lay down again, I cannot remain long," said he in a low voice, adding, "Thanks be to God, through his Son, I am not afraid to die."—This was the language of a man, who felt strong in his Christian faith—a faith which enabled him to strip death of its sting and the grave of its victory.

I seated myself by his bed-side, and laying my hand on his brow, waited that he might recover strength. At length he spoke. "I could have wished that more of my kindred had been with me in this trying hour." And clasping his hands on his breast, he continued, "Nevertheless, O Father, not my will but thine be done."

There was a placid look on his countenance that bespoke the true resignation of the dying Christian. With all my love for our holy religion, its power had never come home to my heart as now. In the presence of such a man I was raised above the poor things of this world, and realized a communion with those beings who inhabit a better.

The forenoon was passing away. I was anxious to hear more from his lips, before they should be forever sealed up. All his household were with him, and his little daughter trembling, and in tears. We had been giving him some drops to wet his mouth—when suddenly taking my hand he exclaimed, "I am sure I shall not see the sun go down, my child cannot listen to me, but to you I may speak."—And here again he paused—"I have lived long enough to know that we cannot here be perfect—on that mercy I lean which is the sinner's hope—I rejoice that, through life, my views have not been wholly bounded by 'things seen and temporal,' I have often brought to mind 'things unseen and eternal,' to which we must be admitted when this mortal shall put on immortality."

This was a more severe exertion than any he had made. He was evidently sinking fast—but his eyes brightened as he drew near the termination of his earthly existence. He asked his daughter for the Bible, and we read to him, as he requested, from Paul's first Epistle to the Corinthians, the fifteenth chapter. "Shall I read more, sir," said I, when I had finished the chapter. "I shall not be able to hear more," he answered, "but that is volumes to him whose soul is about leaving this tenement of corruption." And again calling his daughter he gave her his Bible in charge, as his last and best legacy. Take it my child,—preserve it, study it.—There is an hour coming when its consolations will be more to you than all the world can give." She fell on his neck and sobbed aloud.

After this he desired once more to be raised up. As I held him he tried often to speak, but failed. "Oh God, I thank thee," said he at last, "I thank thee that thou hast preserved me strong in faith—into thy hands I commit my spirit." His head fell on his shoulder, and we thought he was dead. But he raised it again, and spoke aloud a part of the prayer he had evidently commenced to himself—and they were the last words he uttered—"Thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven."—I laid him down, and turned to see his last look,—but his saint-like spirit had "returned to God who gave it."

And is this, thought I, when left to my own reflections, the faith which cannot sustain our feeble nature? Is this the faith by which a man may live, but in which he cannot peacefully die? I made no inquiry respecting the peculiar sect to which he belonged—I had seen enough to convince me that he was a Christian—and when I left his humble dwelling, and was told by one who had known him in the world, that he had lived in the practice of virtue, I felt that in his life and in his death he had done honor to the Christian name. E. Y.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

IN THE SENATE.

On Saturday five of the Senators, elected by the two Houses in Convention, appeared, were qualified and took their seats.

The Senate proceeded to vote for a Chaplain. The Rev. Dr. Jenks was elected on the second balloting.

On Monday the usual standing committees were appointed.

Several petitions were read, and referred to appropriate committees.

The doings of Tuesday were also chiefly the reading of petitions, excepting what was done in Convention of the two Houses.

The two Houses met in Convention, for the purpose of choosing nine Counsellors from the Senate, a Secretary of the Commonwealth, and a Treasurer. Messrs. L. M. Parker, Peter Briggs, William Ellis, Israel Trask, Jno. Keyes, Joseph Davis, Jno. Merrill, Seth Sprague and N. P. Russell, were elected Counsellors. The present Secretary, Edward D. Bangs, Esq, was re-elected.—The Hon. N. Mitchell having served as Treasur-

er, six years, is excluded this year from a re-election, by the provisions of the Constitution. The Hon. Wm. C. Jarvis, the speaker of the House, was elected.

On Tuesday, June 5th, the bill relative to the Nantucket Lancastrian School passed to be engrossed. Several petitions were disposed of. The business of Wednesday and Thursday was not particularly important in the Senate. Friday was appointed for the choice of a U.States Senator.

On Friday, the Senate, in concurrence with the House, elected the Hon. Daniel Webster Senator in Congress, for the next six years.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On Saturday much of the early part of the day was occupied in receiving and disposing of petitions.

The Committee of Education were directed to inquire into the expediency of making further provisions for the support of deaf and dumb persons at the Asylum at Hartford.

On Monday, June 4th, letters were received from the Counsellors elect, declining the office. Several joint committees were appointed.

On Tuesday, the following gentleman were elected Counsellors, by the two Houses in convention. Joshua Danforth, Edmund Cushing, Aaron Hobart, Jacob Hall, Rufus Bacon, Nathan Chandler, Levi Lyman, Ezra Mudge, and John Endicott.

The two Houses met in convention on Wednesday, and were met by his Excellency who delivered his address in person. As this address is too long for our columns, we must refer our readers who would peruse it, to other papers.

On Thursday a memorial of J. Quincy and 2633 others was presented, praying for the survey of a rail route, from Boston to the Hudson.

Thursday was appointed for the election of a Senator of the United States for the next six years, in the place of the Hon. E. H. Mills, whose term of service has expired.

This being the day appointed for the choice of a U. S. Senator for the next six years, the House proceeded to vote, when on counting the votes, it appeared that the Hon. Daniel Webster was elected. The whole number of votes given was 328. Mr. Webster had 202.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From England. By the arrival of the packet ships Leeds, at New York, London files to April 25th are received. Some progress has been made in the official arrangements for the new Cabinet.

The following statement is from the Daily Advertiser.

Mr. Scarlet had accepted the office of Attorney General, and Sir Nicholas Tindal had consented to retain his situation as Solicitor General. Mr. Plunkett had declined the appointment of Master of the Rolls, but is to go into the House of Lords as a strenuous supporter of Mr. Canning's government. The elevation of Mr. Copley to the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Lyndhurst, was announced in the London Gazette of the 24th. The Seals of the Foreign office were designed for Lord Dudley. The negociations with the Marquis of Lansdowne were still going on. The election of Mr. Canning, for the Borough of Seaford, has taken place without opposition.

Affairs of Greece. All the accounts from Greece are favourable. The Enigna Gazette of Feb. 18th. says the Turkish garrison at Salona have abandoned that fortress, which has fallen into the hands of the Greeks—so that all western Greece is now free. Omar Pacha was routed at Distomo. Sesini, Dragon, Sestre, St. Elie, and Acarnania have been cleared of the Turks.

Lord Cochrane arrived at Napoli on the 18th of March, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. It is stated in the Oriental Spectator that the Austrian Ambassador to the Sublime Porte has officially declared, that his government does not think itself called upon to require concessions in favour of the Greeks.

The Enterprise steam vessel, bound to Greece, had burst her boiler at sea, and was towed into Plymouth, by the ship of war Colombine.

Portugal and Spain. Doubt and distrust of the intentions from Spain still exist, and the re-advance of the Spanish army towards the Portuguese frontier had not tended to lessen those feelings, but no act of hostility had been committed.

Extract of a letter from Smyrna, March 27, per Leander, at Salem.

"I have no news to give you, except the arrival of Lord Cochrane in the Archipelago. The Greeks are getting on as usual, and the campaign looks as if it would be more decisive than the former ones; and, from all appearances, Russia does not care much for the Greeks. She will never interfere to make them an independent State—at least this is the view I have always taken of the subject.—The Turks are exerting themselves in getting ready a strong fleet, and sending off the new troops to the Morea. It is pretty well understood that the Porte will allow of the interference of no European powers. England alone has interfered in their behalf.

"Athens has been relieved by the Greeks, and some advantages gained. Gen. Karaiskaki has gained a decisive victory over Omar Vrone Pacha, who is in a very bad situation. The Sultan has received a tartan with this news. The frigate Hellena is at sea, with 600 men, in company with a steam-boat and some smaller vessels."

From the Netherlands. We have been favored with Antwerp papers to April 14. An extract is given from the Batavia Courant to Dec. 13, in which it is stated that the prince Maugkœ, of Niugrat, had submitted to the Dutch authorities, and that the best results for the restoration of tranquillity, particularly in the residence of Kadœ, were expected from this event. After being received by the Dutch authorities, he arrived with his family, in the environs of Mongollan, the capital of Kadœ, and intended on the 10th to enter that place. His troops had united with the Dutch troops, to serve against the rebels.

The Count de Lameth has paid at the office of the Greek Committee, of Paris, 3000 francs as a donation from the Duke of Orleans, and the same sum from Mademoiselle d'Orleans.

Switzerland, April 4. The negociations which were opened at Lucerne the week before last with Deputies from the Canton of Uri, respecting the road over Mount St. Gothard, have been satisfactory; so that we may hope that this road will be entirely completed in two or three years.

PERU.—*Lima.* We yesterday adverted to the conduct of Bolivar in Peru and Colombia, as displayed in the despotic, political and commercial regulations, which he has imposed upon the inhabitants of those countries, and since have received by the ship Portia, last from Coquimbo, a letter from a friend, dated, Lima, Jan. 15th, which corroborates all that has been alleged concerning this "second Washington," and mentions some interesting particulars, (which are submitted to the reader,) connected with his usurpation, not before received. Our correspondent says:

Before this reaches you, you will doubtless have been informed of the events which have transpired here during the last few months; events deeply affecting the interests of Peru, and lamented by every enlightened and sincere well-wisher of the state. The circumstances in which this government now stands are briefly these.—General Bolivar holds his place at its head as President for life; his power is absolute; his authority is maintained by the treasury, which is under his control, by the influence of his name, and chiefly by twenty thousand bayonets, a large portion of which are Colombians. A constitution of the Liberator's own framing is imposed on the people, the general features of which are repugnant to every principle of republicanism and oppressive in an extreme degree.

General Andres Santa Cruz is Vice-President, and during the absence of Bolivar, in Colombia, exercises the delegated authority of President.—He is destitute of talents or merit, and is recommended to the office only by a flexible character & the basest servility. He has three associates, and the four constitute what is called the council of government. From this body all laws emanate, and by it are repealed at pleasure, the constitution to the contrary notwithstanding. In fine, there is but the name of a republic, while the most military despotism exists. Such a system cannot but produce dissatisfaction among the people. They have been deceived; they have not obtained the liberty which they contended and suffered for. Consequently, their discontent, though silent, is deep, and in spite of the terrors of unbridled tyranny, they will finally cause their just complaints to be heard. If Bolivar should give the rein to his unbounded ambition, if he should not ease the burdens of this oppressed people, I think this devoted country will, ere the lapse of a long period, witness another revolution, and pass through new scenes of bloodshed and civil strife. Between the Colombian and native troops the deepest animosity prevails, which has shown itself during the last month in several acts of open hostility, in which a number of lives were lost.

Lima has hardly begun to feel the beneficial influence of peace. Some few improvements are making in the appearance of private dwellings, but in general the devastation and ruinous effects of the late war are still apparent. The revenues of the Government are said to be ample, but they are diverted into other channels than that of rebuilding and adorning the city.

SUMMARY.

The Treasurer of the Evangelical Missionary Society acknowledges the receipt of Fifteen dollars, from the Association for Benevolent Purposes, in the Twelfth Congregational Society in this city, to constitute their pastor, Rev. Samuel Barrett, a life member of the Society.

The Treasurer of the Evangelical Missionary Society in Massachusetts, acknowledges the receipt of thirty-five dollars, from the Treasurer of the Female Auxilliary Evangelical Missionary Society of the First Church in Salem.

Western Quarterly Review A work bearing this title, has just been published at Cincinnatti, Ohio,—conducted by Timothy Flint, author of "Travels and Residence in Mississippi," "Francis Berrian," &c.

Contents of No. 1. Editor's Address, The Lost Child, Western Interests and Improvements, Progress of the West, The Missouri Trapper, Female Correspondence, The Warrior's Execution, The Camp Meeting. Review of Bryan's Poems, Long's Expeditions, Schoolcraft's Travels, Lindsey's Addresses, The Western Medical and Physical Journal, The Ohio School Bill, J. O. Beauchamp's Confession, Cincinnati in 1826.

Each number will contain upwards of 200 pages, consisting entirely of original articles. Subscriptions $3 in advance yearly, or $4 paid half yearly. From the bill of fare of the first number, and the ackowledged talents of the Editor, we believe that the work will be an interesting and successful one.

MANUFACTURERS' MEETING. The meeting of citizens interested in the protection of domestic industry, and particularly in the branch of woollens, was held, agreeably to notice, in the Representative chamber, yesterday afternoon. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Lewis Tappan, when Gov. Lincoln was invited to preside, and Mr. Shaw, of Lanesborough, appointed Secretary. Mr. Tappan then presented sundry resolutions, expressing a concurrence in the proposed convention of delegates at Harrisburg; a conviction that the manufacturing interest was entitled to the support of the government; the dependence of commerce on the success of manufactures; the importance and necessity of relief for the wool growers and manufacturers; providing for the appointment of delegates to the Convention at Harrisburg; and a vote of thanks to those members of Congress from Massachusetts who voted in favor of the woollen bill at the last session.

The resolutions having been read from the chair, Mr. Abbot Lawrence addressed the meeting in relation to its objects, and was followed by Hon. Edward Everett, who very ably and eloquently advocated the policy of the American system, as it has been called. Some incidental remarks were then made by Mr. Shepard of Northampton, and by Mr. J. B. Brown, of this city. The discussion on the purposes of the meeting was closed by Hon. H. G. Otis, in a series of pertinent and judicious observations. And the proceedings of the meeting concluded with the appointment of Hon. Bazaleel Taft, Jr. of Uxbridge, Joseph E. Sprague, Esq. of Salem, Col. James Shepard, of Northampton, Abbot Lawrence, of Boston, Samuel D. Colt, of Pittsfield, Hon. Edward Everett, of Charlestown, and Jonas B. Brown, of Boston, delegates to the convention to be held at Harrisburg.—*Pal.*

Mr. Everett, our Minister in Spain, has obtained an order for the release of the Americans confined in the dungeons at Ceuta. They are about 30 in number, and were part of the crew of the Colombian Privateer Gen. Soublette, wrecked on the coast of Spain some time since.

The proclamation of the President of the United States, relative to the colonial trade, was published in London, on the 25th of April. The following remarks on the subject are from the London Courier.

The Congress of the United States closed its session without passing that bill which had been introduced in order to retaliate on this country, in consequence of the order in council lately issued, prohibiting American subjects from trading with our colonies.

In consequence of this, the President has issued his proclamation to do what it was originally proposed to do by an act of Congress. He has accordingly declared the trade and intercourse with the British West Indies to have been prohibited upon and from the 1st of December, 1826. This measure has been adopted according to the terms of the act of March 1, 1823. The National Journal states, that such steps as candor and equity require will be taken with regard to vessels now in port, and such as may arrive without knowledge of the proclamation.

It will be in the recollection of our readers, that the order in council, which the American government has thought right to meet in this manner, was only issued because they refused to act on those principles of reciprocity for which we contended, and which other nations were content to adopt. The non-repeal of the discriminating duty on British tonnage in 1825, by the American legislature, was, in fact, an act, directed against British commerce, which it became the duty of our government to resist. Our colonies, Mr. Adams expects, will suffer from the measure which he has ventured to authorize. Some temporary inconvenience, will, perhaps, be felt: but we should have supposed so experienced a politician as he is would have referred back to the effects produced by similar prohibitory measures in 1812; and, doing this, he would have found nothing in them to convince an unprejudiced judgment that the line of conduct he has preferred would be likely to inflict any serious injury on this country.

Duelling. We are happy to perceive that the Grand Juries of Kentucky have determined to make public examples of individuals who violate the laws by fighting duels. The following is from one of the western papers:

The Grand Jury of the County of Simpson have found a *true bill* against C. M. Smith, of Tennessee, for *murder*, committed by killing Mr. Brank, of the same State, in a duel fought in Kentucky, on the 23d March. A bill was brought by the same Jury against Gen. Samuel Houston, for shooting with intent to kill, in a duel with Gen. White. The Governor of Kentucky has demanded both the persons indicted, of the Governor of Tennessee, in order that they may be tried in the former State, where the offence was committed.

Washington Monument Association. The annual meeting of the Trustees of this Institution was held on Tuesday at Concert Hall. The Hon. Judge Davis presiding. The decease of the Hon. Christopher Gore, President of the Board, having been announced, the following gentlemen were appointed officers for the ensuing year:—Hon. Israel Thorndike, President, John Lowell, Esq. Vice-President, Hon. Peter C. Brooks, Treasurer, Hon. William Sullivan, Corresponding Secretary, and Mr. Lemuel Blake, Recording Secretary.

The Committee on the accounts of the Treasurer reported, that they had been accurately kept and well vouched; and that the balance in his hands (after having paid the expense of the Statue, and the marble to compose the Pedestal, was $6,000. The report was accepted.—*Cent.*

The Statue of Washington.—In the Legislature, on Saturday, the petition of Warren Dutton and others, Trustees of the Washington Monument Association, praying authority to erect a circular edifice in the rear of the State-House, for the deposit of the Statue of Washington, was committed to Messrs. Sturgis and Davis, of Boston, Saltonstall, of Salem, Dwight and Tufts.

GRAMMATICAL CHART. "A Grammatical Chart, or Private Instructer of the English Language," has been published in this city by Mr. Seth T. Hurd, of New-Durham, N. H. It is calculated to facilitate the acquisition and retention of a knowledge of Grammar, and gives, in one condensed view, all that is necessary to enable a person to parse the language correctly. The experience of the author in its use in schools has confirmed his expectations of its utility, and it is very convenient for recurrence and exercise in families. Gov. Parris, the Hon. Mr. Ames, and several other distinguished gentlemen in Maine, have examined it, and certified their approbation. *Boston Pall.*

The first number of "the American Journal of Foreign Medicine" was published on the first of the month. The great design of the editors is to "transmit to American Physicians the spirit of transatlantic journals, and such additions made in Europe to the medical sciences as are deemed of practical utility."

Medical Work. The first number of a Monthly Journal, by an Association of Physicians, was published in this city on Saturday last by Messrs. Bowles and Dearborn, 72, Washington-street. The object is to collect and preserve, for use in this country, the spirit of all foreign Medical Intelligence, Discoveries and Improvements. The plan is developed, and satisfactorily executed, as far as one number could embrace it. Neatness and correctness are conspicuous in the typography, which is by I. R. Butts & Co.—*Pall.*

Mr. Carter, senior editor of the New-York Statesman, proposes to publish by subscription, in two octavo volumes, his Narrative Journal of a tour through Great Britain, France, Italy, and Switzerland.

Fire at Bath. The building owned and occupied by Mr Hiram Corliss, as a Soap and Candle Factory, was entirely destroyed by fire on Monday evening last week.—Loss estimated at $2500, $1750 insured. The fire originated from under one of the boilers.—*Maine Gaz.*

New Harmony. A letter to the editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette, dated Long Reach, Ohio, May 15th, says: "Numbers have left New Harmony in disgust. A body of them now reside at Nevilleville on the Ohio, and it is stated that Mr. Owen himself has started for Scotland, convinced of nothing respecting his system of sociality, except that it is not adapted to this country. From all that I can gather, he has been well plucked on every hand."—*N. Y. States.*

The brig Levant, Captain Osgood, has sailed from Philadelphia for Napoli di Romani, with an assorted cargo of provisions, of 1,850 barrels, consisting of flour, Indian meal, ship bread, beef, beans, mackerel, herrings, &c. for the relief of the suffering Greeks.—*N. Y. States.*

Ordination. On Monday, the 21st of April, the Rev. David O. Allen was ordained, at Westminster, Mass. to the office of a Missionary to the heathen; Sermon by Rev. Dr. Woods, of the Theological Seminary at Andover, from 1 Thess. ii. 7, 8.

Two male camels from the Gulf of Scala Nova, (in Asia,) arrived here in the brig Falcon yesterday. They were to be landed to day at pier No. 9, E. R. A third died on the passage about twenty days since. These camels were captured by a party of Grecks from the Turks, in a marauding expedition, near the ruins of Ephesus, in December last.

Capt. John B. Amadie, who was some time since convicted of having destroyed the schooner Pacific, of this port, in the British Channel, with intent to defraud certain Insurance offices, has been sentenced to be hanged at Richmond on the 29th of this month.

We understand the arrangements have been completed, or nearly completed, for building South-Boston New Bridge, and some of the materials purchased. *Palladium.*

The United States frigate Java, Com. Crane, sailed from this port on Tuesday for the Mediterranean.

To Correspondents. We have received a Review of Noyes's "Amended Version of the Book of Job," which will appear in our next paper.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, James Fiahaven, Esq. to Miss Parnel Howard.

In Worcester, on Monday evening last, by Rev. Dr. Bancroft, Mr. Cyrus Stockwell, to Miss Maria Blair, daughter of Capt. Robert Blair.

In Portland, Me. on Tuesday evening 15th inst. Mr. Timothy Keith, of Worcester, to Miss Eliza W. Quincy, of the former place.

In Robinston, Me. Mr. Josiah Hayden Vose, to Miss Mary Tucker, second daughter of Peter Thatcher Vose, Esq. of Lancaster, Mass.

In Amherst, on Thursday, 24th ult. Professor Alpheus S. Packard, of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me. to Miss Frances E. Appleton, daughter of the late President Appleton.

In Sterling, on Thursday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Osgood, Mr. Charles Griffin, Publisher of the National Ægis, to Miss Sally K. Houghton, of Sterling.

In Schenectedy, N. Y. Dr. Enoch Hale, jr. of this city, to Miss Jane Murdock, of S.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mrs. Agnes Wilson, aged 83, relict of Capt. Alexander W. and daughter of the late Rev. John Morehead.

In North Bridgewater, Mr. Job Ames, aged 75.

In Duxbury, Major Elijah Baker, aged 83, a soldier of the revolution.

In Plymouth, Mrs. Sally Sampson, aged 72.

In Shrewsbury, on the 1st inst. after a long and painful sickness, Capt. Jonathan Nelson, aged 53 years.

In Newburyport, Richard Pike, Esq. of Newbury, aged 60.

In Danbury, Rev. Charles Wilcox, an accomplished writer and poet.

In Boylston, Miss Betey Flagg, daughter of Mr. Stephen Flagg, aged 40.—Widow Abigail Parker, aged 47.

In Petersham, Mrs. Sarah Gleason, relict of Mr. Joseph Gleason, aged 80.

In Norton, Mrs. Experience Leonard, relict of the late Hon. George Leonard, in the 89th year of her age.

In Plattsburgh, N. Y. Capt. Sidney Smith, of the U. S. navy, aged 48.

In Baltimore, on the 31st ult. Ralph Smith, Esq. formerly of Roxbury, Mass.

At sea, on the 10th ult. after a long illness, of consumption, Capt. Clark Drew, of Duxbury, master of brig Draco, aged 30.

A CHEAP ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR,

FOR SALE, at *half* the *price of many other Grammars in use*, at JAMES LORING'S Bookstore. june 9

SABBATH SCHOOL TOYS.

JUST published and for sale by JAMES LORING, price 50 cents per dozen; Short Stories for Sabbath Scholars.—The Beautiful Grape Vine, and the Duty of Children to do some good in the world. The Cowslip Gatherers, containing Pious Sarah, and other sketches. The Folly of Finery, or History of Mary Lawson. The New Year's Sabbath, the London Sabbath Scholar, and other sketches. The Fifth of November, and other tales for the diligent scholar.

ALSO,

A New Edition of an Abridgement of Murray's ENGLISH GRAMMAR,

with additions and improvements; designed for the youngest class of learners: By a Teacher of youth, of Boston. It has been extensively circulated, and receives the approbation of experienced judges—$1 per dozen.

As above—Alden's SPELLING BOOK and READER; Blair's CATECHISM of common things in use, with another on the American Revolution—6th ed. june 9

CLERICAL MANNERS AND HABITS.

JUST published and for sale by BOWLES and DEARBORN, 72, Washington-st.

Letters on liberal Manners and Habits; addressed to a Student in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J. By SAMUEL MILLER, D. D. june 9

SPRAGUE'S ADDRESS.

THIS DAY published by *BOWLES & DEARBORN*, 72, Washington-street,

An Address delivered before the Massachusetts Society for the Suppression of Intemperance, May 31, 1827.

"He, who the sword of Heaven will bear,
Should be as holy as severe;
More nor less to others paying,
Than by self-offences weighing.
Shame to him, whose cruel striking
Kills for faults of his own liking.
Twice treble shame on *Angelo*,
To weed my vice, and let his grow."

B. & D. have in press, Dr. Abbott's Discourse, delivered before the Annual Convention of Congregational Ministers of Massachusetts. june 9

ATHENEUM.

JUST published by JOHN COTTON, (*Corner of Washington and Franklin-streets*, the *ATHENEUM*; or Spirit of the ENGLISH MAGAZINES. For May 1, 1827.

CONTENTS.

The Parting Ship. Alice Ford: a Tale of 1558. On Evil-Speaking. Recollections of Turkey. Which Things are a Shadow. The Story of Abdulla, of Khorassan. War: its Uses. My Robin Redbreast. Death's Doings. On the Picture of Death and the Warrior, by Mrs. Hemans. Lines by L. E. L. Lines by D. L. Richardson. The Volunteer, by the author of "Whims and Oddities." Buckingham's Travels in Mesopotamia. Maconics.

FAMILY PRAYERS.

FOR Sale at 81, Washington Street, "Prayers for the use of Families, with forms for Particular Occasions, and for individuals." Price 37 cents in boards, and 50 cents half bound in morocco.

Also another similar work, entitled "Daily Devotions for a family, with occasional Prayers," by Rev. E. Q. Sewall.

LIBERAL PREACHER.

THE following gentlemen approve the plan of the work, of which the article given on our first page, is the Prospectus,—and the greater part of them are to be contributors: viz.

Rev. Dr Ripley, of Concord; Rev. Dr Porter, of Roxbury; Rev. Dr Bancroft, of Worcester; Rev. Dr Ware, Professor of Divinity in Harvard University; Rev. Dr Kirkland, President of Harvard University; Rev. Dr Thayer, of Lancaster; Rev. Dr Pierce, of Brookline; Rev. Dr Kendall, of Plymouth; Rev Dr Channing, of Boston; Rev. Dr Flint, of Salem; Rev. Dr Parker, of Portsmouth; Rev. Dr Willard, of Deerfield; Rev. Professor Norton, of Harvard University; Rev. John Brazer, of Salem; Rev. Henry Ware, of Boston; Rev. James Walker, of Charlestown; Rev. F. W. P Greenwood, Rev. J. G. Palfrey, Rev. Jared Sparks, Rev. John Pierpont, of Boston; Rev. Orville Dewey, of New Bedford; Rev. Convers Francis, of Watertown; Rev. E. Q. Sewall, &c. &c.

TERMS.

1. Each Monthly number will contain one Sermon of usual length, or two short Sermons, handsomely printed with a new type, (of which this is a specimen,) on superfine paper.

2. Price, one dollar a year, in *advance*, or one dollar fifty cents, if not paid in six months.

3. For obtaining five subscribers, a copy gratis one year. Such subscribers being responsible.—Or,

4. *Five* or more persons uniting, and forwarding their names to the publisher, *as subscribers, at one time, together with their payments*, may receive the work for the year, at *eighty cents*.

5. All subscribers to be furnished from the commencement.

6. An Index and Title-page, suitable to be bound with the Volume, will accompany the Twelfth Number.

7. All Communications respecting subscriptions, and the pecuniary concerns of the work to be made to the publisher, John Prentiss, Keene, N. H. and Bowles & Dearborn, Boston.

☞Those who may wish to become Agents will receive the usual commissions.

☞If the encouragement confidently expected is realized, a number for June, 1827, will be issued.

☞Gentlemen holding subscription papers are requested to return the names, or the number, (if agents) they will be responsible for, as soon as the 10th of June next. may 12

SUNDAY SCHOOL HYMNS.

SELECT HYMNS for Sunday Schools, printed on one side of a sheet, and intended to be pasted on stiff paper, and used in the form of cards, may be obtained at this office. may 19

WANTED,

AN active well-disposed lad, about 14 years old as an apprentice to the Printing business. Inquire at this Office. may 19

THE CORONATION OF NAPOLEON.

PAINTED by the celebrated DAVID, is now open to the public, in the spacious Hall over the New Market.

The Picture is 32 feet long by 22 high, and occupied the artist 14 years to paint it.

Admittance 25 cents—a description of the Picture, price twelve and a half cents, to be had at the door.

Hours of exhibition from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

April 28, 1827.

THE RAINY EVENING,

JUST published at the Christian Register Office, 81 Washington-st. "ADELAIDE, or The RAINY EVENING." This is an original story, of a decidedly moral and religious tendency, and entirely free from every thing like sectarism or cant. It is particularly fitted for girls from eight to twelve years of age. April 11.

THE BOSTON MEDICAL INTELLIGENCER.

PROSPECTUS.

THE primary object of this publication is to contribute to the physical well being of the community. This is to be attempted by aiding parents in their endeavors to give their children good health and good constitutions,—and by assisting adults to preserve and improve that frame and temperament with which their Creator has endowed them.

Some knowledge of the structure and economy, and of the means of unfolding and perfecting the animal system, should form a part of general education,—not merely for the sake of this system in itself considered, but still more for its connexion with the intellectual and moral being, and for its direct aid and subserviency, when properly trained and governed, to these higher portions of our nature.

Another object of the paper will be, to render the relations and intercourse between the physician, the sick and their friends, more explicit and confidential, and their mutual efforts to perform their respective duties, more successful and satisfactory to all concerned.

This paper is published weekly, each number contains 16 octavo pages, making 832 pages a year. The annual price is $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid after three months; and $4 00 if not paid within the year.

RECOMMENDATION.

The Boston Medical Intelligencer is recommended by the subscribers, as being already useful to families as well as physicians, and as well suited to accomplish the objects it has in view.

James Jackson, John C. Warren, John Gorham, J. Bigelow, W. Channing, Medical Professors of Harvard College. Joseph Tuckerman, D. D.; Rev. Daniel Sharp; Rev. Samuel Green, Rev. Paul Dean.

Benj. A. Gould, Principal of the public Latin School. S. P. Miles, Principal of the public English High School. J. Park, Principal of a private Academy for Young Ladies. William Russell, Editor of the American Journal of Education, Teacher, &c. George B. Emerson, Principal of a private Academy for Young Ladies. may 26

COMMUNICANTS' COMPANION.

FOR sale, by LINCOLN & EDMANDS, No. 59 Washington-street,—The Communicants' Spiritual Companion, or Evangelical Preparation for the Lord's Supper. In which are shown, the nature of the ordinance, and the dispositions requisite for a profitable participation thereof. With Meditations and Helps for Prayer, suitable to the subject. By Rev. Dr Haweis. Price 50 cents.

☞This cheap and valuable little work is recommended with confidence to all serious persons, and especially the young, as calculated to produce a train of reflections profitable and appropriate on approaching the Lord's Table.

A WIDOW LADY of respectable connexions, wishes a situation in the city as Housekeeper in a small family, or as companion to an elderly Lady—or to assist in sewing—she would not object to a residence in the vicinity of Boston. A line directed to A. B. and left at this Office will be attended to. may 26

GEORGE WHITE.

THIS day published by N. S. SIMPKINS & Co., Court-street, *GEORGE WHITE*, or *THE GENEROUS BOY*.

This beautiful little story is thought to be admirably calculated to imbue the minds of the young with the true principle of a generous and forgiving disposition.

Likewise for sale children's & youth's books, suitable for Juvenile Libraries. Hymns on sheets. Rewards of Merit, with a short hymn adapted to the capacities of young children, attached to each reward—price from 4 to 25 cents per dozen.—Class papers, &c. for Sunday schools. may 12

FOR Sale at this office, also by Messrs Hilliard, Gray, and Co. and by Messrs Richardson and Lord. "Brooks' Prayers." Price 37 1-2 cents.

POETRY.

THE SPELLS OF HOME.

[BY MRS. HEMANS.]

By the soft green light in the woody glade,
On the banks of moss where thy childhood play'd;
By the waving tree, through which thine eye
First look'd in love to the summer sky;
By the dewy gleam, by the very breath,
Of the primrose tufts in the grass beneath,
Upon thy heart there is laid a spell—
Holy and precious—oh! guard it well!

By the sleepy ripple of the stream,
Which hath lull'd thee into many a dream;
By the shiver of the ivy leaves,
To the wind of morn at thy casement eaves;
By the bees' deep murmur in the limes,
By the music of the sabbath chimes;
By every sound of thy native shade,
Stronger and dearer the spell is made,

By the gathering round the winter hearth
When twilight call'd unto household mirth;
By the fairy tale or the legend old
In that ring of happy faces told;
By the quiet hours, when hearts unite,
In the parting prayer and the kind "good night;"
By the smiling eye and the loving tone,
Over thy life has the spell been thrown.

And bless that gift!—it hath gentle might,
A guardian power and a guiding light!
It hath led the freeman forth to stand
In the mountain battles of his land;
It hath brought the wanderer o'er the seas,
To die on the hills of his own fresh breeze;
And back to the gates of his father's hall,
It hath won the weeping prodigal.

Yes! when thy heart in its pride would stray,
From the loves of its guileless youth away;
When the sullying breath of the world would come,
O'er the flowers it brought from its childhood's home;
Think thou again of the woody glade,
And the sound by the rustling ivy made,
Think of the tree at thy parents' door,
And the kindly spell shall have power once more!

From the Evening Gazette.

THE GREEK SOLDIER'S FAREWELL.

My Father! fare thee well, I go
To strike for Greece and thee;
And learn to bend my father's bow
In the battles of the free:
In triumph o'er yon Turkish horde
Shall our glorious banner wave,
While Grecian hands have yet a sword,
Or Grecian earth a grave.

I go not with the faint of heart,
Nor with the feeble hand;
Nor with the bands of the craven part
To guard my father's land:
I go mid the blaze of the battle-fire,
Where the deeds of the brave are done—
Nor Greece, nor thou, my gallant sire,
Shall blush to own your son.

And farewell, Mother! we must part,
The Moslem blade is high—
And the Greek must bear no feeble heart
When the battle-storm sweeps by:
No sigh for love, for home, for thee,
A doubting heart may tell,
When the red right arm strikes mid the free;
My mother! fare thee well.

And Sister, oft in brighter hours
We've trod the vine clad hill;
And cull'd from the fountain's side fresh flowers,
Oh! say—will they bloom there still?
Will those flowers still bloom when no more we meet
By fountain-side or dell?
Will thy heart still beat as once it beat?
My sister? oh! farewell.

And Ida, dearest, last, adieu!
Far more than tongue can tell
The pangs this heart would fain subdue,
This deep, this sad farewell:
This bitter hour, this parting sigh,
Too well I knew must be—
Alas! I did not deem that *I*
Should wring a tear from *thee*.

I go, and in this burning heart
Thoughts ne'er to be forgot;
I cannot be, love, where thou art,
Nor go where thou art not.
If here no more we meet, my fall
Shall be as fall the brave;
Enwreath'd with glory's coronal,
Inurn'd in glory's grave. T.

MISCELLANY.

EDUCATION.

In the Register of May 12, we gave extracts from the American Journal of Education, on the subject of Female Education. The Journal for May contains some concluding remarks on the same subject. From these we make such extracts as seem adapted to awaken attention to the difficulties attending the present mode of instruction in the higher schools, and thus to prepare the way for a remedy.

To the difficulties already mentioned as embarrassing female education, may be added, the great disadvantages experienced from a want of suitable *apparatus* and *facilities* for instructing.

It would naturally be inferred, that young minds, unaccustomed to thought, and unfurnished with the allied and collateral knowledge which maturer minds possess, would pre-eminently need the aid of tangible and visible objects, to enable them to comprehend those subjects, which with the best facilities require no little effort of mind to grasp.—The first principles of Natural Philosophy, including Astronomy and Optics, are now generally taught in female schools. For the instruction of young men in these branches, a previous knowledge of mathematics—lectures—diagrams—and an expensive apparatus, are deemed indispensable.

But it is expected that a teacher of females should communicate to young pupils, who have little or no preparatory knowledge to aid them, the first principles of mechanics, the balance of fluids, the complicated motion of the heavenly bodies, and the varied operations of nature as displayed both in Chemistry and Philosophy, without apparatus, without *any thing* to aid, but small compends of about 200 pages, and these so imperfectly constructed, that sometimes it might puzzle even those who understand the science, to know what is meant.

Another particular in which female schools suffer great inconvenience is the *want of suitable school rooms*.

In our public institutions, even where the number of pupils is small, it would be considered extreme folly to congregate professors, tutors, and scholars all in one room, and have all their different exercises and recitations performed in the same place.—And in those other schools where a great number *are* brought together, it is a fact, that but comparatively few branches are pursued. In our *primary* schools the fundamental branches only are taught—our grammar schools are chiefly devoted to the dead languages. But a female school, where are summoned the various pursuits of the primary school, the grammar school, and the college, often must all be assembled in one room. Here are performed the various exercises in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, and grammar—the recitations in chemistry and philosophy, and the variety of other branches enumerated, while at the same time the school must if possible be kept still, and the pupils pursue their studies. This difficulty has been peculiarly felt by the writer during the past season, while from seventy to eighty pupils have been assembled in one room, so large as to increase every noise by its reverberation, while it requires a painful effort for the teacher to speak so as to be properly understood. The recitation of one class must necessarily interrupt the studies of another, and when it has been necessary to have two or three recitations performed at the same time, the confusion from this cause and the necessary noise of so large a number, has been enough to shake the strongest nerves, when under the additional pressure of that excitement which every good teacher must feel when communicating knowledge.

Some of the evils incident to female schools originate from the common irregular mode of entering and leaving such schools. It is a very usual practice to enter for a *quarter* instead of the *term* or any longer period. Nearly one third of the pupils who have attended the school under the care of the writer, have entered after the regular classes were formed, and left before any study could be completed. It is very common for parents to send their children for one quarter to some celebrated school, and when just able to prosecute their studies with advantage, to take them away; and after a sufficient time has elapsed for them to forget what they had only time to begin, send them to another, and then to a third. Thus though they may suppose they are gathering the best advantages from the best schools, they do in fact spend much money and trouble to comparatively little purpose. Were a good school selected or even an indifferent one, and a regular course of study uninterruptedly pursued, double the amount of benefit would result to the pupil, and teachers be saved from continual vexation and perplexity.

It is a natural consequence of the evils before enumerated, it may easily be seen, that the education of females has generally been irregular, superficial, and deficient.—A great part of the knowledge acquired in school is merely mechanical,—learned by rote, without any correct ideas attached to the words repeated. And it cannot be otherwise, when almost every moment during school hours is occupied in the simple exercise of asking questions and hearing answers, without time to explain or illustrate, and without proper facilities for doing it, even were there time. It has often been matter of astonishment to find how often some of the simplest ideas are repeated without any notion on the part of the pupil of the fact intended to be conveyed, and that too by young ladies of neither poor abilities nor inferior advantages.

It cannot be well understood how trying and discouraging such things are to a teacher who is interested in the employment. Yet could others witness, as teachers are called to do, the anxious inquiry after explanation for which there is neither time nor apparatus, and the bewildered look of disappointment when required to commit what is not understood—could they see the teacher hastening from one pursuit to another with a speed that forbids interest or thorough instruction—could they hear the suggestions made by one friend, that this or that study needs more attention—by another, that reading or spelling must not be neglected—by another, that the manners of the young ladies must receive attention—from another, admonitions respecting their moral and religious instruction—while at the same time the teachers feel, that amid so many cares they *need* these admonitions, and realize that these are far greater defects than others can discern—could these things be seen and felt, a better estimate would be formed of the difficulties attempted to be described.

It would appear from this statement that the new exigences of education, at the present day, seem to demand new and peculiar efforts for their supply. If the public sentiment has advanced so much on the subject of female culture, that a course of study very similar to that pursued by young men in our public institutions, is demanded for young ladies of the highest circles, should not the public afford facilities somewhat similar for accomplishing it?

Is it not desirable that females, who are to receive most of the knowledge derived from books, during the period of their education, should obtain thorough and substantial knowledge, instead of that parrot learning which will soon pass away?

It is believed that eventually the time will come, when it will be deemed necessary to establish endowed institutions for females, where a regular course of study is demanded—regular periods for entering and leaving established—a proper division of labor effected, and suitable facilities and accommodations provided for instructers; and it is believed that the sooner a community becomes convinced of this and practices upon it, the sooner will it extensively experience the happiness and beneficial influence which refined and well educated women confer on society.

MR. CANNING'S SPEECHES.

The following account is from the Liverpool Albion:

"His speeches being delivered extempore, contain, like the speeches of orators in general, many repetitions. These, when he peruses a report of them, he lops off without mercy, and which lopping off, while it frequently improves the discourses as specimens of classic composition, curtails them, at the same time, of what the bulk of his hearers considers, perhaps, their 'fair proportions.' Nor is he less hostile to tumid metaphors. We recollect when, on one occasion, he delivered a brilliant speech in the King's Arms hotel, in this town, he employed a simile which, although it was rather forced, produced a marked effect upon his auditory. A gentleman, who had missed the favorite smile from the printed report, mentioned the subject to the honorable gentleman himself. 'Why,' said Mr. Canning, 'the thing was well enough when uttered in the heat of extemporaneous speaking; but it would not have read well in print.' Under such subjection had the right honorable gentleman placed his fancy, that he would rather sacrifice a figure, which he knew had produced a powerful effect upon his hearers, than run the risk of being charged with employing meretricious ornaments in his speeches.

"Mr. Canning is not, however, insensible to the great importance of repetitions in speaking. Dr. Johnson, when asked by Mr. Boswell for advice touching a speech which the latter had to make in the House of Lords, on a Scotch appeal case, told him, to be sure to bring the leading points of the subject repeatedly before their lordships; 'for,' said the doctor, 'attention is apt to flag, and you must frequently present the prominent topics to their mind.' Mr. Canning entertains the same opinion on the importance of repetitions in extemporaneous discourse; for, when asked by the late Marquis of Titchfield, (a nobleman who gave great promise of becoming a clever speaker, had he survived,) why he had erased a rather emphatic repetition from the report of a speech which he had just delivered from the balcony of the house of our respected townsman, Mr. Bolton, and which was then under revisal, he exactly coincided in the sentiment of Dr. Johnson, which was quoted, at the moment, by an individual present in the room.

"No person but one who has seen the manuscripts can form any idea, not of the corrections, but of the alliterations which the right honorable gentleman makes in his speeches, when a report of them is submitted to his perusal before they are printed.—He is fastidious even to a fault. He alters a word, changes it, and then alters it again. Some sentences he re-models entirely, erasing the words as originally uttered, and interlining the short-hand writer's manuscript with the amended sentence. The writer of this sketch has seen many of these corrected speeches; and has frequently profited by observing the propriety and elegance of the alterations which Mr. Canning introduced in speeches which were preparing for the press. Whole passages, too, were often omitted, as has been noticed in the speeches recently published in London; and the oration, however it might be heightened in beauty as a piece of composition, was, under the hand of the right honorable gentleman, both 'shaven and shorn.' But his alterations are not confined to the manuscript.—What printers term 'a proof,' comes in for almost as great a share of correction as the original manuscript; and the speech is not permitted to go to the press until he has seen 'a revise.' All the speeches which Mr. Canning delivered in Liverpool, from the year 1812 to the year 1823, underwent this rigid ordeal; and they may, therefore, be considered as among the best specimens of his style, as well as of his eloquence.—We have known him to occupy from six to eight hours in correcting a speech, which had not taken him more than one hour and a half in the delivery."

RURAL TASTE. I regard the man who surrounds his dwelling with objects of rural taste, or who even plants a single shade tree by the road-side, as a benefactor; not merely because he adds to the general beauty of the country, and to the pleasure of those who travel through it, but because, also, he contributes something to refinement of the general mind;—he improves the taste, especially of his family and neighborhood. There is a power in scenes of rural beauty, to affect our social and moral feelings. A fondness for these scenes is seldom found with coarseness of sentiment and rudeness of manners. One may judge, with confidence, of the taste and intelligence of a family by the external air of their dwellings.—In my excursions in the country, if I pass a habitation, however spacious, standing naked to the sun, with nothing ornamental, nothing inviting, around it, I cannot help saying to myself, however abundant may be the slovenly possessions of its owner, there is no retirement in that house; there is no delicate and kindly interchange of sentiment among its inmates, and if ever they are sociable, their sociableness consists in rude and fitful loquacity. Their books are few, and those ill-chosen and unread. But if I notice a dwelling, however humble, which is apparently as snug as its owner has means to make it, displaying neatness and taste in its fences, and shrubbery and flower pots at the windows;—I feel assured that this is the abode of refinement; this is the house of rational enjoyment, of intelligent and kindly intercourse.—*Christ. Spec.*

AT the Christian Register Office may be obtained, at reduced prices, the following Books.

Campbell's Four Gospels,
Do. Systematic Theology,
Spark's Inquiry,
Cappe's Sermons,
Buckminster's Sermon,
Yates' Vindication of Unitarianism,
Mrs Cappe's Memoirs. may 12

SERMONS

BY JOHN VENN, Rector of Clapham, near London, published and for sale by *R. P. & C. WILLIAMS*, No. 79, Washington street.—These Sermons are printed on fine paper, with large type, in two volumes 8vo.; they have been well received, and highly recommended by those who have perused them—suffice it to give the following quotations from the Christian Observer:—

"Seldom have we found a wider range of pieces within so short a space, from which to select specimens of real eloquence of feeling, the energy of a sanctified imagination, and the soarings of moral sublimity.

"There is nothing *cold blooded* in the occasional profound and moral reasoning of Mr Venn. There is withal an elevation of tone, a depth of feeling, a towering imagination, which seems to indicate from whence these reasonings flowed.

"Sermons like the present, so well calculated for general perusal; so strictly according to the unearthly spirit of Christ's Religion, and yet so measured and judicious; in a word, so instructive, yet so taking; we think should by no means on any principle be hid from the great congregation. may 12

REES CYCLOPAEDA.

A SET of REES CYCLOPÆDA, in No's may be obtained at this office, on short notice. Price $125. April 14.

WARE'S DISCOURSES.

THE cheap edition of Discourses on the Offices and character of Jesus Christ, is for sale at 81 Washington-street. March 24.

BIBLE NEWS.

THIS highly popular work may be obtained at this office on very reasonable terms for distribution. March 24.

AGENTS of the American Unitarian Association, of whom the Tracts of the Association may be had.

GENERAL AGENTS, Bowles & Dearborn, No. 72, Washington-street, *Boston*.

MASSACHUSETTS Jonathan A. Saxon, *Greenfield*; James R. Buffum, *Salem*; John Stacy, *Concord*; David Andrews, *Hingham*; Caleb Gill, do; Allen Danforth, *Plymouth*; Henry Gray Thacher, *Yarmouth*; Clarendon Harris, *Worcester*; Cephas Clapp, *Northampton*; Elisha Edwards, *Springfield*; James Brown, *Cambridge*; Geo. Copeland, *Brewester*; William Howe, *New Bedford*; David Marshall, *Waltham*; Alpheus Richardson, *Groton*; Joseph Davis, Jr, *Northboro*; Sylvester Procter, *Danvers*; Rev. Seth Alden, *Marlboro*; H. & G. Carter, *Lancaster*; Rev. T. F. Rogers, *Bernardston*; Otis Bailey, *Chelmsford*; Daniel I. Tenney, *Lexington*; Thomas Billings, *Lowell*.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Jacob B. Moore, *Concord*; John W. Foster, *Portsmouth*; John Prentiss, *Keene*; Sam. C. Stevens, *Dover*; Steven Abbot, *Wilton*.

VERMONT. Rev. George G. Ingersoll, *Burlington*.

MAINE. Glazier & Co. *Hallowell*; Ethan Earle, *Brunswick*; E. F. Morrill, *Belfast*; Putman & Blake, *Saco*; Pearson, Little & Robinson, *Portland*.

CONNECTICUT. Rev. Samuel J. May, *Brooklyn*;

NEW YORK. Charles S. Francis, *New York*; Rev. Barnabas Bates, *New York*; Elder David Millard, *West Bloomfield*.

PENNSYLVANIA. James Kay, *Philadelphia*.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Bartow & Brannan, *Washington*.

MARYLAND. William G. Appleton, *Baltimore*.

SOUTH CAROLINA. Hurlbut & Lloyd, *Charleston*. m 31.

GEORGE WHITE.

THIS day published by N. S. SIMPKINS & Co., Court-street, *GEORGE WHITE*, or *THE GENEROUS BOY*.

This beautiful little story is thought to be admirably calculated to imbue the minds of the young with the true principle of a generous and forgiving disposition.

Likewise for sale children's & youth's books, suitable for Juvenile Libraries. Hymns on sheets. Rewards of Merit, with a short hymn adapted to the capacities of young children, attached to each reward—price from 4 to 25 cents per dozen.—Class papers, &c. for Sunday schools. may 12

TO SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

LINCOLN & EDMANDS, 59 Washington-street, Boston, publish and keep for sale Kelly's *FIRST AND SECOND SPELLING BOOKS*.—These books are going into use in all parts of the country.—They have been made, and adapted to the use of Schools, with much care and expense.

The price of the *First Spelling Book* is only S 1-3 cents each by the dozen, and is sufficiently large for beginners. The price of the *Second Spelling Book*, is 16 2-3 by the dozen, and contains 168 pages, comprising the *Elements* of the English Language, and lessons in *Orthography* and *Reading*. The importance and economy of putting the subject matter of spelling books into 2 volumes, will be apparent to every one on the least reflection. The reading lessons in *these books*, are made easy, and by a new and happy method are prepared to facilitate improvement; this circumstance alone renders them, to the *inexperienced learner*, desirable and valuable reading lessons. Some of the best judges in our country, and all teachers who have used *Kelley's Spelling Books*, uniformly concur in the opinion, that for the neatness of execution, for correctness of orthography, and for the simplicity of the method of showing a just pronunciation, as well as for the arrangement generally, they are superior to all other books with which they are acquainted. As youthful instruction requires the use of the best elementary books, and as different publications of this nature possess different degrees of merit, of which those may not be aware, who have not compared them, School Committees and Instructers are invited to call and receive a copy of the above books, gratuitously for examination.

☞These books may be obtained also of Whipple & Lawrence, Salem; Childs & Sparhawk, Portsmouth; Wm Hyde, Portland; and of booksellers generally. may 12

FOR Sale at this office, also by Messrs Hilliard, Gray, and Co. and by Messrs Richardson and Lord. "Brooks' Prayers," Price 37 1-2 cents.

ASSESSORS' NOTICE.

THE Assessors of the City of Boston, in conformity to the State Law, authorizing and directing their duty, give notice, that they will attend at their Office, east corner of Old Fanueil Hall, until the first day of July next, and *no longer*, to receive lists of the Real and Personal Estates and Income of the inhabitants, and of all Corporations and Copartnerships respectively of said City, with a view to an equitable and satisfactory apportionment of the City and County Tax for the current year.

The Assessors wish their fellow citizens distinctly to understand, that no oral communication will be considered; and they confidently hope that every Citizen, Corporation and Copartnership, will avail themselves of the opportunity of virtually taxing themselves, by sending in true and perfect lists in writing, of property in their possession, including Proprietary Estates, and Estates in Trust liable to be taxed, on or before the time above specified; and that all those who neglect or refuse to comply with this requisition, will be doomed and assessed by the Assessors according to their best skill and judgment; and that no alteration will be made in the said dooming and assessment, except upon the pleas, set forth in the statute of the Commonwealth, in such cases made and provided.

Where Estates of deceased persons have been divided among the several heirs, since last year, or have changed owners from other causes, the Assessors will feel themselves obliged to Executors and Administrators, and other persons interested in such Estates, to give them notice of all such facts; and unless this notice is attended to immediately, all such Estates will be taxed as last year, to the Heirs, or otherwise, as the case may be. It will be observed that the *extra official* notice heretofore sanctioned, of calling on the inhabitants to review the tax books, after the taxes are apportioned, will be *discontinued*.

The following Schedule contains all the taxable articles, and may serve as a form, viz.

Polls, the number from 16 years and upwards.
Real Estate, the just value.
Money at Interest, more than is paid Interest for.
Bank and Insurance Stock, the just value.
Public Securities of all kinds, the just value.
Amount of the value of Goods, Wares and Merchandize, Stock in trade, Vessels of all kinds, with their appurtenances and appendages, at home and abroad paid for or not paid for.
Horses and Cattle, the just value.
Income from Profession, Faculty, Trade or Employment, gained by sea or land.

SAMUEL NORWOOD,
JOHN STEVENS,
HENRY BASS,
THOMAS JACKSON,
THOMAS C. AMORY,
} *Assessors.*

Assessors' Office, May 1, 1827.

MR. DEWEY'S DISCOURSES.

JUST published, at this office, "Two Discourses, designed to illustrate, in some particulars, the original use of the Epistles of the New Testament, compared with their use and application at the present day. By Rev. Orville Dewey, Pastor of the First Congregational Church in New Bedford." may 19

MR. LAMSON'S DISCOURSE.

A CHEAP edition of Mr Lamson's Discourse at the ordination of Rev C. C. Sewall, at Danvers, is just published, and is for sale at this office. may 19

SUNDAY SCHOOL HYMNS.

SELECT HYMNS for Sunday Schools, printed on one side of a sheet, and intended to be pasted on stiff paper, and used in the form of cards, may be obtained at this office. may 19

WANTED,

AN active well-disposed lad, about 14 years old as an apprentice to the Printing business. Inquire at this Office. may 19

THE CORONATION OF NAPOLEON.

PAINTED by the celebrated DAVID, is now open to the public, in the spacious Hall over the New Market.

The Picture is 32 feet long by 22 high, and occupied the artist 14 years to paint it.

Admittance 25 cents—a description of the Picture, price twelve and a half cents, to be had at the door.

Hours of exhibition from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.
April 28, 1827.

FEMALE EDUCATION, BOSTON.

THE Summer Term in the LITERARY SEMINARY, back of St Pauls, Common Street, will commence, the first Monday in April.

PRICE OF TUITION.

Common branches, $12 per quarter. Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Natural History, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Latin, French, and Drawing, $18 per quarter. No deduction for loss of time.

☞French is taught by Mr Berteau—Drawing in both Water and Oil Colors by Miss Ross.

BOOKS USED.

Walker's Dictionary; Grimshaw's Etymology; Juvenile Companion; Biblical Reader; Historical Reader; Classical Reader; Murray's Grammar and Exercises; Woodbridge's Geography; Willard's and Woodbridge's Universal do.; Blair's Outline of Ancient History; Grimshaw's Histories of Greece, Rome, England, and the United States; Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric; Dabol's and Colburn's Arithmetic; Hedges Logic; Conversations on Natural Philosophy; Wilkin's Astronomy; Parkhurst's Moral Philosophy; Conversations on Chemistry; Smellie's Philosophy of Natural History; Comstock's Mineralogy; Euclid's Elements; and Upham's Text Book in Intellectual Philosophy.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

In an adjoining room is a Preparatory School, consisting chiefly of Misses between six and ten years of age, for common branches of Education and Needle Work. The Scholars, in this Department, are under the immediate care of Miss Davis, but are subject to the general regulations of the Seminary, and are examined once a week in their studies by the Principal.—Tuition from $2 to $10 per Quarter.

J. L. BLAKE.

Boston, 28th March, 1827.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER'S ALMANACK.

THE Christian Calendar and New England Farmer's Almanack, may be obtained at the office of the Christian Register.

This manual is well fitted for use at sea, having the declination of the Sun, and the tides laid down with accuracy and care. april 21, 1827.

MEDFORD PRIVATE ACADEMY.

THE Subscriber having engaged his brother Luther Angier, as an assistant in his school, can receive a few more pupils.

Terms:—Tuition and board, (including washing and mending,) $45 per quarter.

Medford, April 7. JOHN ANGIER.

HALL'S POLEMICAL AND OTHER MISCELLANIES.

JUST received and for sale by *LINCOLN & EDMANDS*, Polemical and other Miscellanies, consisting of articles originally inserted in the London Eclectic Review; and an Apology for the liberty of the Press. By Robert Hall, A. M. M 24

CHRISTIAN REGISTER:

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SAMUEL B. MANNING.